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CANADA

AND REMARKS ON HYDROPATHY, RECHABISM, TEMPERANCE INSURANCE
COMPANIES, SACRAMENTAL WINE QUESTION, &c. &c.

BEING PART II
OF
WADSWORTH'S TEMPERANCE MANUAL



"This is a bad business, pray do desist"

MONTREAL :

PRINTED BY J. C. BECKET, 211 $\frac{1}{2}$ SAINT PAUL STREET

MDCCCXLVII.





PART II.

HISTORY, & c. & c.

CHAP. IV.

The Rise and Progress of the Temperance Cause in Canada.—Its Present Position, and Future Prospects.

CHAP. V.

Incidental Benefits arising out of the Temperance Reformation.—Hydropathy.—Rehabism.—Insurance Companies on Temperance Principles.—Sacramental Wine Question, &c. &c. &c.



CHAP. IV.

The Rise and Progress of the Temperance Cause in Canada.—Its present position, and future prospects.

The retrospect of an enterprise, involving so much of the present happiness of man, as that now under consideration, cannot but awaken in the mind feelings of devout gratitude to the Author of all good, for the very great success which has crowned the efforts of the early labourers in this cause, who bore "the burden and heat of the day." Foremost in this rank may be justly placed the names of the Revs. Joseph S. Christmas, G. W. Perkins, W. Taylor, and T. Osgood; Messrs. Cooper, J. B. Sutherland, Hoisington, Greig, DeWitt, Fraser, Hedge, W. Lyman, B. Workman, D. P. Janes, J. E. Mills, Greene, Brewster, Moore, Christie, Orr, Court, and Dougall.

Early and persevering interest was also taken in the cause by Messrs. Workman and Bowman, proprietors of the *Canadian Courant*, who, in the midst of ridicule and opposition, contended for temperance principles, and kept the columns

of their journal open for reports and extracts on the subject.

There has been some dispute as to which society was first organized in Canada, and it is believed the Montreal Society carries off the palm. Dr. Schofield of Bastard contends (in a late communication) that he organized the first society, June 10, 1828; but the following authentic report will settle the point:—

"According to intimation, given in the public papers, a considerable number of persons convened in St. Andrew's Church, St. Peter's Street, on the evening of June 9, 1828.—After some statements on the subject of intemperance by the Rev. J. S. Christmas, the following preamble was submitted, and signed on the spot by 29 persons of different religious denominations.

PREAMBLE.

"We the subscribers, in view of the many evils resulting from the use of distilled spirits, do hereby promise, that we will entirely abstain from their use, except as a medicine, that we will banish them from our families, that we will not give them to persons employed by us; and that we will use our influence in discouraging their use among our friends."

The following constitution was then unanimously adopted by the subscribers, viz.:—

CONSTITUTION.

Art. I. This Society shall be called the Montreal Society for the Promotion of Temperance.

Art. II. Every person who subscribes the foregoing preamble and pays 2s. 6d. per annum shall be considered a member of this society.

Art. III. The obligation contained in the foregoing

preamble shall be considered binding so long as any person allows his name to stand among the subscribers.

Art. IV. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee of eight members.

Art. V. The Officers of the Society shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

Art. VI. The duty of the Committee shall be to meet at least once quarterly, to fill such vacancies as may occur in their number till the annual meeting—to add to their number if found expedient—to collect facts and statistics relating to intemperance—to promote the formation of branch societies—to appeal to the sense of the community by the publication of statements, addresses, and whatever may enlighten and correct the public mind on the subject.

Art. VII. There shall be an annual meeting of this society at such time and place as the Committee shall decide, when a report shall be presented.

Art. VIII. There shall be no alteration in any of the articles of this constitution, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a general meeting.

In the year 1829, we find notices of the organization of the following:—Beverly & Ancaster, and Stoney Creek.

1830.—Glandford, Trafalgar, Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, Clinton, Ancaster, Thorold, Adolphustown, Cavan, Merrickville, Pelham, Nissouri, London, Ernest Town, Hallowell, Ottawa, Port Hope, Consecon, Kitley, Queen Street, Newmarket, Colborne, Wellington, North Gower, Sidney, Cornwall, Malahide, Union-street, Howard, Reach, Smithville, London Village,

Whitby, Blenheim & Burford, Ameliasburgh, Oxford, Esquesing, Churchville, Albion, North Gwillimbury, Pickering, Nelson, and York.

1831.—Dunnville, Matilda, Richmond Hill, Queenston, Sombra and Don, Humber, Yonge Street, Saltfleet, Guelph, Streetsville, Millbrook, Simcoe, Gosfield, Richmond, Peterborough, Middlesex County, Camden, Blenheim and Wilmot, Cobourg, Grafton-Yonge Street, Smith's Falls, Kingston, Murray, Mississippi, Esquesing and Erie Union, Mount Pleasant, Grimsby Gore.

1832.—Darlington, Elizabethtown, Scarborough, Perth, Norwich, East Flamborough, Eramosa, Elizabethtown Union.

At this period there were about 100 societies in Upper Canada, and a membership of 10,000 persons,—mostly enjoying the public support, and being in a flourishing condition,—while twelve newspapers lent their aid to the advance of temperance principles.

The precise dates of organization of the Societies in Lower Canada cannot now be ascertained. During the foregoing period, the following places had such organizations, and were found engaged in the work of reformation, viz.: Montreal, Shefford, Brome, Huntingdon, Frost

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Village, Stukely, Farnham, Laprairie, Lacole,
Lachute, Noyan, St. Armand's, Dunham, Sagers-
field, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Bolton, Godmanches-
ter, St. Andrews, Georgeville, Russeltown,
Napierville, and Granby.

St. James Street Temperance Association,
connected with the American Presbyterian Church
in Montreal, was first organized, early in 1831,
by Rev. G. W. Perkins, on the moderate prin-
ciple. During the cholera of 1832, out of 80
members only one died of that disease. The
society was re-organized on the teetotal principle,
March 17, 1834: nine years afterwards, in
September, 1843, there were 320 names on the
book, after which date nothing appears to have
been done.

The Young Men's Society, organized Nov.
20, 1831, enjoyed a season of great prosperity;
but yet we find that, at the date of their second
annual meeting, January 1, 1834, they numbered
only 357; they continued, nevertheless, to make
considerable effort, and were instrumental in
saving some "as brands out of the fire."

The early attention of the Montreal Society
appears to have been directed to the employ-
ment of the press, as the most suitable means of

disseminating truth on the question : hence, through the public papers, the circulation of tracts, and especially an extensive distribution of their *Appeal*, they endeavoured to enlighten the public mind, to fix public attention, and bring the public eye to look at the monster evil, Intemperance. Comparatively little progress, however, was made, until after the saddening effects of the two choleras had passed away. Three hundred and ninety had signed the pledge at the close of 1832 ; but from December 26 of that year, to January 24, 1835, a period of three years, only 56 persons had joined : indeed, there was a general defection in the temperance ranks, and hundreds mourned over the low state of the cause.

The first Provincial Temperance Convention for Lower Canada, was held in the Baptist Chapel, Montreal, February 26, 1834. Present—22 ministers, 28 doctors, and 40 other gentlemen. Twenty-seven societies reported 4250 members.

In March, 1835, the Prospectus of the *Canada Temperance Advocate* was extensively circulated, and in May of that year, the first number appeared ; it is now in its 13th volume. In March, 1836, the Toronto Society brought out

the *Temperance Record*, which was published for about two years, and did good service in the cause.

On the 15th day of June, 1835, the first Total Abstinence Society in Canada was formed at St. Catherine's, in the Gore District, when upwards of 40 signatures were obtained. In August of this year, the *Advocate* says, "A new Montreal Society is about being formed, in which it is intended to unite the Old Society, the Young Men's Society, and the Ladies' Society—this latter to be a Branch Association;" and accordingly, on the 22d day of October following, the newly organized Montreal Society for the promotion of Temperance, adopted the teetotal principle, conjointly with the moderate system. The able assistance of the Rev. Dr. Edwards, and E. C. Delevan, Esq., was secured on this occasion, rendering the meeting one of unusual interest—the Rev. W. Lord presided. After September 1, 1837, names were received to the teetotal pledge only.

A Convention was held at Montreal, 23d of February, 1836. The following abstract from the report of its proceedings, will show the state of the cause at this period:—Number of Socie-

ties reported, 30; Ordinary Members, 4751; Total Abstinence do., 764; Expelled, 205; Withdrawn or Removed, 272; Taverns, 358; Stores Selling Liquor, 207; Temperance Inns or Stores, 34; Distilleries or Breweries at Date of Formation, 43; Ditto now, 21.

This is a condensed review of the various reports made to the Committee, showing in round numbers about 5500 members of the Temperance Society in the Districts from which reports have been received. A number of the Societies state that they have not adopted the total abstinence pledge yet, though many of their members act upon that principle. And several other reports mention an intention to adopt this pledge. Some Societies report a good many drunkards reclaimed, and more saved who were fast verging towards intemperance. Other Societies, however, complain that they have not been very successful in reclaiming drunkards, which they attribute to their not excluding fermented liquors in their pledge. From many of the Societies no returns of drunkards reclaimed have been made; the number mentioned by those which have made returns of confirmed drunkards who have been reclaimed is 84.

The first Seignorial Temperance Convention was held at Sagersfield, March 11, 1836.

Another Convention was held at Toronto on the 28th September, 1836, when were present delegates from thirteen societies. A resolution was then passed to form a Provincial Society. At the first annual meeting of the Montreal Society for the Promotion of Temperance, held February 14, 1837, it was stated that during the past year 65,000 publications of various kinds had been circulated. The first Temperance Soirée was held on the evening of St. Andrew's Day. Messrs. William Addy and A. Stevenson had abandoned the sale of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Elliott was the first agent employed. Active measures were in contemplation for the wider spread of light on the subject.

The next Convention was held at Montreal, July 5, 1837, when a constitution for the Lower Canada Total Abstinence Society was adopted; 27 societies were represented having a membership equal to 4,859.

The first extensive mercantile houses which abandoned the traffic in intoxicating liquors was that of Messrs. J. & J. Dougall, Amherstburgh, and J. G. Parker, of Kingston. This year the

Canada Temperance Advocate became exclusively devoted to the advocacy of *Total Abstinence*.

The month of August was rendered remarkable by the arrival of a temperance ship in the port of Montreal, whose commander, Captain Henry Hudson, a teetotaler, had been instrumental in adding no fewer than 226 to the Society. He was presented with a beautiful silver medal "in grateful acknowledgment of his exertions."

1838.—This year the name of the Montreal Society was changed as it now stands. The report notes the large circulation of publications—the holding of thirty-two public meetings, at one of which the Rev. Robert Baird, the celebrated European traveller and missionary, attended, and gave a history of the cause in Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Poland, Holland, and Belgium.

A correspondent of the *Advocate* writes:—
Having recently travelled through the entire length of the Upper Province, I am able to state, from personal observation, much that must be interesting to every well-wisher of the country. The recent political troubles have grievously interrupted and retarded the Temperance Reformation; and habits of drinking, with their long train of attendant evils, such as drunkenness, quarrelling,

profanity, idleness, disease, poverty, &c. &c., have fearfully increased. The distilleries (those work-shops of death) are generally kept going night and day—Sundays not excepted—without being able to supply the demand for whiskey. The stock of imported liquors is nearly exhausted, and the prices of all kinds have materially advanced.

The bar-rooms, grog-shops, and groceries (of which very great numbers have been licensed every where), are generally thronged with comers and goers, somewhat after the fashion of bee-hives; and in almost every town and village bruised faces, blackened eyes, reeling steps, blasphemous oaths, with all the other usual accompaniments of furious or maudling drunkenness, are familiar objects of contemplation. Multitudes of those who used to be called temperance men have broken their pledge, and the greater part of the drunkards who had been reclaimed by long and earnest temperance efforts, and whose reformation was matter of rejoicing and exultation to us, have fallen away in the general flood of intemperance; and "returned like the dog to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire." In fact, the Canadas through all their borders are invaded by a most subtle, merciless, and formidable enemy, which, instead of being met and repelled at every point by the courage and patriotism of our people as other invaders have been, is permitted to enter freely and range through the length and breadth of the land, withering the energies and industry of the people, prostrating morals and religion, and polluting social intercourse and domestic happiness. This enemy is intemperance.

Upon the whole, I am inclined to think from what I have recently witnessed, and in part detailed above, that we must change our plan of operations in some essential respects. We must lay our foundations deeper, by setting that mighty engine the press more extensively to work. We have hitherto been, perhaps, too anxious to swell the number of pledged members of the Temperance Society, and have induced many, in the enthusiasm

attendant upon public meetings, to enrol their names, who, having no strength in themselves, fall before the temptations that continually beset them, and thus cause the name of temperance societies to be a jest and a byword. It would, I think, be better to direct our chief attention to introduce the undeniable truths elicited by temperance investigations to the notice of every family in the country, to pervade the whole land with appeals to the common sense and Christian benevolence of the people, and to awaken every man's conscience to a sense of his responsibility in this matter, in order that the dominion of intemperance might be universally undermined, so that when it did fall, the fall might be great.

1839.—“Ever since the alarm of civil war was sounded amongst us,” says the Editor of the *Advocate*, “men have shown a disposition to throw off restraint, and have been inclined, if not inimical, to every thing calculated to bridle their passions. The temperance pledge was thrown aside in the first place, and this was only opening the door to farther licentiousness. The consequences were dreadful. But the very excess of the evil had a tendency to open men's eyes, and a more correct state of feeling on the matter soon took place. Temperance societies are beginning to resume their suspended operations; from various parts in the country we hear of meetings, or are requested to attend them. Moreover, the very great intemperance which prevailed amongst the Volunteers, has produced, amongst the sober and thinking part of the community, a more favourable feeling to the temperance organizations than before.”

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In the spring, the friends of the cause began again to lift up their heads and consider new plans of usefulness—and in this they were much cheered and encouraged by reports of the astonishing success of Father Mathew's efforts in Ireland. In imitation of whom the Rev. P. Phelan, of this city, and the Rev. C. Chiniquy of Beauport, followed by others, established temperance societies amongst the Irish and French Canadian population in this province, which soon enrolled many thousands, and exerted an extraordinary influence in rendering drinking usages unpopular, and diminishing intemperance amongst the masses; whilst the celebrated Mr. Buckingham in his travels through this country, endeavoured to enlighten the higher classes upon the same subject.

The price of the *Advocate* was this year reduced one-half, and its circulation doubled. Mr. William Morton was employed as a city agent; members of committee laboured as travelling lecturers, and public meetings, soirées, and pleasure trips, contributed each in their turn to the advancement of the cause.

To leaven the public mind as speedily and extensively as possible, the committee resolved

to supply every minister of religion and school teacher in Canada with the *Temperance Advocate* free of expense, an effort which was kept up for about five years, to the extent of from 1200 to 3000 copies annually.

A correspondent writes—"In many places a sense of the necessity of making some effort to stop the further progress of intemperance prevails. In Port Hope, for instance, there are nine distilleries in active operation; some friends of the cause are labouring to remedy the grievous evils, growing out of the use of intoxicating drinks, by which they are on all sides surrounded. In Cobourg a good influence emanates from the Upper Canada Academy, as many of the teachers and students in that institution, act upon total abstinence principles. In Toronto, the Rev. Mr. Roaf, an early and unflinching teetotaler, is anxious to raise up among the conflicting parties that wreck the peace of Upper Canada, 'a Temperance party,' which it is to be hoped will one day swallow up all others. In London, which is another centre of influence, one of the principal stores abstains from the liquor trade from conscientious motives; and several individuals take an interest in the Temperance Reformation. In the Western District, the principal stores in Amherstburgh, Windsor, Chatham, the St. Clair, and Sarnia, are all conducted on total abstinence principles; and if

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it were not for the example of drunkenness set by many of those who should be a pattern to the people, the District would very soon be reformed. In many parts of the Western and London Districts, particularly on the Talbot Road, it is rare to find a tavern; but, instead, the traveller will find very good houses of entertainment, as they are called, which furnish food and accommodation, but sell no liquor."

The Annual Report of the Montreal Society says—"The Committee recognize the St. James Street Temperance Association as a useful auxiliary in this good cause. During the past year this association has distributed 1020 copies of the *Advocate*, and also obtained several signatures to the teetotal pledge. They also feel bound to acknowledge the increasing co-operation of ministers of religion throughout this, but especially in the Upper Province. The Committee are aware that ministers are pressed with a variety of objects, and that they have important plans of their own for their labours, but still cannot but regret that, in some instances, they have omitted precious opportunities of lending a helping hand to the great enterprise of temperance."

1840.—Upon the Union of the Provinces, the Montreal committee, finding their opportunities and responsibilities alike increased, resolved upon several great efforts, viz.: first, to call a Conven-

tion of all the societies in the United Province, in order to ascertain present strength; second, to supply at a very low price, as far as practicable, every society, and through them, every magistrate, member of Parliament, minister of religion, and school teacher, with a copy of the celebrated temperance work, *Anti-Bacchus*; and third, to send lecturing agents to visit every township in the land, with a view of reviving old societies and forming new ones.

The Convention was held in the month of June, and ninety-one societies, numbering 13,618 members (teetotalers), were reported. At the same time it was estimated that, including societies which did not report, and Roman Catholic societies, there were about 30,000 teetotalers in the United Province. The number in the Montreal Society being nearly a tenth of the whole. In this year the Roman Catholic societies throughout the country, were very successful. A few extracts will show:—

“At the first quarterly meeting, the Rev. P. Phelan, president, delivered a very eloquent address to a large audience. He stated, that though the institution had only been in existence three months, the number of members was 1508—of whom, upon the most careful investiga-

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lated their pledge, and they had all confessed
their error with tears, and promised to be tee-
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man, who he understood had gone to Boston.
The good fruits of this great and holy enter-
prise was already conspicuous. Tradesmen who
before had squandered their week's wages in
drunkenness and debauchery, on Saturday night
and Sunday, abused their wives when they came
home, and been sick all Monday, Tuesday, and
perhaps Wednesday, were now working diligently
from Monday morning to Saturday night, and
bringing home their earnings to a happy family,
so that comfortable clothing, children going to
school, and a good joint of meat at table could
now be seen, where there was nothing but rags,
idleness, and starvation a short time ago. In-
deed, master workmen could now get as much
work done by seven men as they could before
by thirty, and the men were saving money fast.
'Yet,' added he, 'there are some among you
(agents of the Devil he might call them) who
tried to oppose this holy cause of Temperance;
who tempted the members to break their pledge,
and rejoiced if they succeeded. But his hearers
were not to blame these men too much, seeing
they were instigated by the Devil, who was too
ugly and loathsome to appear upon earth him-
self, and therefore employed agents to do his
work. They were rather to pray that these
men might be turned from the error of their

ways.' He also exhorted these men to take the counsel which Gamaliel gave to the Scribes and Pharisees: 'For if this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if of God, they could not overthrow it.' At the close of the meeting 20 new members were added, making the whole number 1537."

The Editor of a French paper, dated 12th August, thus writes:—"For some time past the worthy Curé of Beauport has laboured not only to inspire his parishioners with a taste for temperate habits, but to enlist them in the sacred and patriotic crusade which is already carried on by other apostles of Temperance in different parts of the world. His zealous efforts had been so far successful that the society of Beauport counted 100 members, when on Sunday, the 2d August, the interesting spectacle was beheld of 250 persons presenting themselves to take the pledge and be admitted into the society. It would be difficult to calculate the immense good which is effected by those who range themselves under the Temperance banner. It is not themselves and families alone who are benefitted—their example and exhortations will gradually spread temperance principles around them, and the large sums expended for poisonous drinks may be employed in the education of youth; we shall then see schools erected in place of taverns. We can cite three parishes in the district of Quebec which show that education goes hand in hand with temperance. First,

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Beauport, where, since temperance has flourish-
ed, the schools, attended by 289 children, have
sprung up. Second, St. Gervais, where there
is also a Temperance Society and twelve schools.
And third, L'Isle Verte, which has always been
famous for the temperance of its inhabitants
and where education prospers. The reason is
plain. We know by careful calculations that
the money expended for intoxicating drinks in
each parish may be estimated, on the average,
at £1500 per annum. Let this sum be econo-
mised, and even a part of it will be enough to
support education without in any respect dimi-
nishing the comfort of the people, or taking
away from them any thing that is necessary or
useful. It is with temperance, however, as it is
with all other social improvements—it needs the
aid of public opinion, and the best means of
turning that opinion into the desired channel is
association. Let those then who desire the
happiness—the regeneration of their country,
hasten to form Temperance Societies after the
example of Beauport and St. Gervais, and they
will merit the title of benefactors of their race.”

“Intoxicating drinks did not cost the parish
of Beauport less than £1800 to £2000 last
year; and this year there will not certainly be
£100 spent for them. The good which results
from this salutary reform is incalculable in every
point of view. To give you an idea of it, I may
mention, that in 1838 the *habitans* had only the
means of instructing twenty-five or thirty chil-

dren in a miserable school; whilst now they sustain by £300 of voluntary subscriptions, six good schools, in which 300 children receive instruction suitable to their condition."

"At a later date, the Rev. Mr. Baillargeon, Parish Priest of Quebec, established a society, which was joined on the first day by seventy-eight of the most respectable men of the city, and has since increased rapidly. Great interest is manifested in it generally. A flourishing society has been established by the Priest of St. Rocque; and at L'Ange Gardien the society is composed of nearly the whole parish. Mr. Chiniquy preached in the parish of St. Joachim upon Temperance, and nothing could exceed the alacrity with which the people came forward to form a society. There are four other parishes in the District of Quebec where societies are formed. In the District of Montreal there is, besides the Montreal Society, one at St. John's, which is doing much good; and the Priests of Terrebonne and Two Mountains are about to establish societies with excellent prospects of success."

"The number of members added to the Montreal Society during this year is 402, exclusive of 168 soldiers who were admitted as a branch society. The Committee have also much satisfaction in stating that an impulse has been received from a heretofore unexpected quarter, namely, our brethren of French origin, whose attention has been turned to the subject of Tem-

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perance by the Bishop of Nancy and some other ecclesiastics. The lectures and exhortations of these influential men, have resulted in the formation of a well organized society of nearly 3000 members in this city, the influence and example of which are felt and imitated in the country places around. This society, like the last, is not teetotal, but it has had the effect to render drinking less reputable, and greatly to diminish the quantity of liquor consumed in the mean time; and ultimately, we trust, it will lead to the adoption of total abstinence principles. Never before in the history of the world has the spectacle been seen of a reformation commenced feebly and doubtingly in an obscure part of the world, opposed by all the influence of rank, fashion, and wealth, as well as by the appetites, habits, and supposed pecuniary interests of mankind, and yet making way of itself against all opposition, until in the short space of thirteen or fourteen years, it has changed the character and destiny of nations, and commanded the attention and respect of the world. Truly may we say, the finger of God is here; for without his blessing this cause could never have so prospered, but must have been extinguished in its first feeble beginnings."

1841-2.—The size of the *Advocate* was doubled, and departments for Education, Agriculture and News, added to the usual amount of

temperance matter; a measure which unquestionably met with general approbation, for although the price was doubled, the paid circulation increased about fifty per cent. And we may here state that, including the *Advocate* and 2000 copies of *Antibacchus*, upwards of two millions of pages of temperance documents were circulated during this year.

In the spring of this year the Rev. James Caughey communicated an impetus to the Temperance reformation in this city, which will not soon be forgotten, and induced many hundreds to take the pledge. At one of his meetings 215 signed. The Victoria Temperance Society for the reformation of drunkards, was also established this year and became very efficient, especially in holding meetings in the suburbs, and sending deputations to different parts of the country; the tour undertaken by two of them, will long be remembered.

In June the first united Canadian Convention was held in Montreal—21 delegates present. The following important resolutions were adopted:—

“That this Convention considers it to be inconsistent with their pledge, for members of

Temperance Societies knowingly to sell grain to distillers or brewers to be made into intoxicating liquors, or to rent places for the manufacture or sale of such liquors, and that they earnestly recommend the subject to the consideration of Temperance Societies throughout the Province.

“That this Convention strongly urges upon Temperance Associations, the necessity of establishing Temperance Hotels in all sections of the Province, and recommends all persons friendly to the cause of morality and temperance, to support them to the utmost of their power, in preference to places where intoxicating drinks are sold.

“That contemplating the influence which office-bearers of churches have in those congregations to which they are attached, we deem it their duty to discountenance the use of intoxicating liquors by their precept and example; and that the various Temperance Societies within whose sphere of operations such official members reside, be earnestly requested to direct their attention to this matter.

“That this Convention is of opinion, that the manufacture, sale, and habitual use of intoxicating liquors, is inconsistent with Christian duty; and would respectfully recommend to the churches of this country the careful and immediate consideration of this matter.

“That the importance of imbuing the young with temperance principles, calls for the most

strenuous exertions on the part of temperance associations, to secure the co-operation of teachers of youth; and that this Convention do solemnly appeal to the teachers of week day and Sabbath schools, of all denominations, to inculcate temperance principles upon the children of their charge: and more especially, when practicable, to form Juvenile Temperance Associations.

"That in places where temperance stores and groceries are established, it is at variance with the spirit of our pledge, for teetotalers to patronise establishments which sell intoxicating drinks.

"That the practice of licensing the traffic in intoxicating drinks, is an attempt to guard with the sanction of law and authority, a business which is, in the opinion of this Convention, producing greater evils in society than all the crimes which are prohibited in the statute book put together, and therefore ought to be abolished."

The reports were from 91 societies, giving the following items of information:—13,618 members; 171 distilleries and breweries; 1,229 licensed places for the sale of liquors; 341 unlicensed places; 57 magistrates in traffic; 2,423 drunkards; 503 ditto reclaimed. The committee, to whom was entrusted the duty of pre-

presenting a digest of these reports, state as follows:—

1st. On the agreement of the Reports respecting the *bad* effects resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. In all the places from which testimony is received, the use of the poison is followed by part, or all of the following catalogue of calamities, viz.: severe accidents; profanity; disease; Sabbath breaking; domestic misery; lawsuits; the banishment of widows and children from their homes to satisfy the claims of the tavern-keeper; suicide; insanity; murder; neglect of family religion; desertion of the sanctuary; the loss of valuable life; and wretchedness perpetuated to the third and fourth generation.

From the reports it appears that seventy-six persons, some in high and useful stations, have gone down to the drunkard's grave, during the past year. Three of these were *burnt to death*, while intoxicated; several were frozen to death; several drowned; and others carried off by the drunkard's perpetual terror, delirium tremens. Could we publish the sad story of each of these 76 persons, who that read it would again lift the intoxicating cup? Tremendous as these consequences are, in their nature as well as extent, the half has not been told. Many of the Reports, with a modesty for which our opponents must give us praise, in stating the evil results of the drinking system, say, "it were perhaps in-

vidious to state particulars;" and in many instances no records had been kept, so that *correct* statistics of the ravages of intoxicating liquors cannot be obtained until the light of the last day disclose them.

2d. On the good results of Total Abstinence, the Reports are equally unanimous. They all agree in saying that total abstinence is infinitely better than the drinking system. A general impression is gaining ground in favour of the cause. The higher classes begin to regard it with respect. The consumption of intoxicating liquor is greatly diminished. Taverns are abandoned for want of business. Domestic comfort is in many instances restored and increased. A taste for rational improvement is manifested by hundreds who were apparently lost to themselves and the world. Many confirmed inebriates have been hopefully rescued from the jaws of death. Farmers are using less of the poison in the working of their farms, and a desire begins to be manifested to obtain workmen who totally abstain from the obnoxious article. In several places the people have called for, and there have been established, Temperance Houses of entertainment, where alcohol cannot be bought in any of its destructive compounds.

A very great improvement is noticed in many places on the days of election; there is less rioting and drunkenness. Many have commenced lives of piety, being first moved thereto, after the sin and folly of intemperance had been

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demonstrated to their minds. Families once distracted and impoverished, are now enjoying peace and plenty. Several distilleries have been closed as useless and hurtful. Many ministers of the Gospel, formerly opposed, have joined our ranks, and like Paul, now preach the truth they once persecuted. In some congregations an ardent desire is expressed to obtain unfermented pure juice of the grape for the communion. A determination has been formed in many places to inquire into the present system of license. It would appear that the sale of intoxicating drinks is not necessary to public health, and experience shows that to license men to vend "ardent spirits," &c., is to hire them to make drunkards, and spread poverty, wretchedness and crime over the land. The minds of youth are impressed with the folly and danger of drinking; this is esteemed in some places one of the best results of the efforts in behalf of temperance. Another good result frequently mentioned in the Reports is, that some who were once drunkards have become successful advocates of total abstinence. These are the men that *can* speak, and therefore they are the men that *ought* to be heard. The traffic is becoming disreputable. In many places where intemperance once reigned in its worst form, there is observed a new and increasing attention to the worship of God in the church. There is not one Report but contains evidence of the good which our principles have effected. Civil,

moral, and religious improvement follow certainly and speedily in the train of our exertions. But if our principles were not good, these good results could not attend them.

Two or three extracts from agents' reports, will show the general state of the cause throughout the country :—

"My second temperance tour through the Eastern Townships has been completed with considerable satisfaction to myself, and in some instances given an impetus to the good cause, which it is hoped will be followed up by energetic plans and efforts on the part of the officers of societies. Returned after an absence of 20 days, having travelled 330 miles, visited 23 places, held 21 public meetings, delivered 27 addresses and lectures, obtained 433 names to the teetotal pledge, originated 11 societies, procured 11 subscribers to the *Advocate*, and circulated a large quantity of temperance tracts and *Advocates*. I found it extremely hard to induce *moderationists* to give up their *brandied* wines, home-brewed beer, and cider. Many persons in the townships are making drunkards without license. This outrage upon the laws must not be allowed. Where in former days in the County of Stanstead were 27 distilleries and breweries, there is now but *one*, and that conducted by a *Christian*! In another place, a member of a church keeps a tavern."

"I have now completed my tour through the Prince Edward District, during which I have held 24 meetings, seen 275 persons sign the pledge of total abstinence, and obtained 26 new subscribers to the *Advocate*, exclusive of some who sent through the Post Office, and others who will soon send. It is now just two years since societies were first formed in this District on total abstinence principles. At present the old ground of abstinence from distilled spirits only, is almost totally abandoned; there is not, I believe, one organized society on this principle, and but about 150 scattered members. Nearly all the friends of our cause, although admitting that a great amount of good has resulted from the operation of the old system, feel convinced of the propriety of greater self-denial in order to reclaim the intemperate, and save the rising generation. The reformation, I am convinced, is steadily gaining ground among all classes. All the ministers of the three branches of Methodists, eight in number, in the District, are teetotalers; and are advocating the cause more or less. The same remarks will apply to the Presbyterians. The ministers of the Quakers, particularly the orthodox, are also friendly to the cause, but from their peculiar ecclesiastical polity, or perhaps other views, their members, generally, decline enrolling themselves. The same remarks will nearly apply to the Disciples, a kind of Baptists, a small but respectable society of which exists here. Every physician in

the district appears to be convinced of the propriety of total abstinence. Upon the whole I may say, there is more enlightened, zealous action on the subject, than at any former period; and that the small District of Prince Edward, containing only a population of 14,000 souls, but having in its borders 1800 pledged total abstinence members, exclusive of those on the old pledge, is among the foremost in the cause of Temperance."

The result of the agencies employed in 1841-2, was 710 places visited, 723 addresses delivered, 80 societies organized, and about 15,500 members added.

1842-3.—In the spring of 1842, to meet the increasing demand for the *Advocate*, the committee resolved to issue it twice a month instead of once as previously; and in addition to the gratuitous distribution within the province, 400 of the most influential clergymen of different denominations in Great Britain were, by a special donation, supplied for a year.

The first Juvenile Temperance Pic-nic was enjoyed this year by a cold water army of about 2000 children. It was a delightful occasion, and has been renewed every summer since. A tem-

perance public-house was established] by Mr. Meyers, about this time.

A simultaneous prayer meeting for the Divine blessing on the temperance cause, was held in various places in the month of December, 1842, which, it is believed, did much to awaken a sense of responsibility.

The Annual Report of the Montreal Society says, "The several agencies in progress, all terminated on or before the 1st of April last, and the immediate results, as far as known, were as follow:—480 places visited, 500 addresses delivered, 80 societies organized, and about 10,000 members added to the different societies throughout the Province. Two of the agents were re-engaged for the summer months, but sickness prevented the Rev. R. Saul from travelling more than seven weeks. Mr. James M'Donald, the other agent, laboured faithfully and efficiently for seven months, and reports the following results:—140 places visited, 133 addresses delivered, and 2,810 signatures to the pledge obtained. The Victoria Society of Montreal, sent a delegation to Western Canada last spring, which was eminently blessed, and was afterwards extended to the Eastern Townships,

and produced in all, the following results, viz.:
 —90 places visited, and 2,759 members added to the societies. Lastly, the Recording Secretary and agent of the Montreal Temperance Society, proceeded, about two months ago, to Canada West, on a lecturing and collecting tour, which, notwithstanding the peculiarly unfavourable times, has proved that the sympathies of a large portion of the people of Canada are actively enlisted in the Temperance cause. His mission has resulted as follows:—Distance travelled, 1,374 miles; 77 addresses delivered to about 10,500 persons; over a thousand names obtained to the pledge; collections at meetings, and donations received, £134 6s. 6d.; on account of arrears, stock, and *Advocate*, £108, 13s. 9d. We have thus to report, as the immediate result of agencies, undertaken in this great cause, during a period of about eighteen months —840 meetings held, and 17,000 members enrolled in the armies of Total Abstinence. Of the above agencies, some were undertaken by ministers who volunteered their gratuitous services in the cause; and the Temperance Societies of the Niagara District have, to their honour, maintained an agent in the field for a great

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part of the year, whose labours, in connexion with former efforts in that District, have resulted in the establishment of 47 Societies, embracing 7,000 members. The Irish Roman Catholic Society numbers 5,400—2,750 of whom are teetotalers. The Society lately formed by the Roman Catholic Bishop numbers 1,400, all teetotalers, and in some French Canadian parishes, the progress is even more striking: in that of *Rigaud*, for instance, we are informed there are 2,600 teetotalers.—The result of all these movements and influences, and many others which we have not space to mention, has been most cheering. A year ago, the estimated number of teetotalers in the country was 30,000; at the beginning of this winter the estimate was, upon the best information we could collect, 100,000! and as the cause has been making rapid progress since, and as every person gained naturally influences others, we may conclude that it is much more numerous now, and likely to increase rapidly."

1843-4.—The cause advanced steadily this year, as will be seen by the extracts from reports below:—

"Although recognising to the full extent the

importance of employing the living voice in disseminating Temperance principles," says the parent Society, "the Committee have been unable from pecuniary embarrassments to keep even a single labourer permanently in the field, although that field be the extensive and important Province of Canada. But this great deficiency has been in part remedied by the employment of agents by several of the District Unions. The Niagara District Union has, for instance, the high honour of having employed an Agent (Mr. De Bois) for the whole year; the Toronto Society has employed Mr. Bungay to visit the Home District; the Newcastle District has engaged the labours of Mr. Cleghorn; the Gore District has been visited by Mr. M'Kay, and various other Districts have employed labourers for some part of the year. In addition to which efforts, this Society sent forth their Recording Secretary, to traverse the whole Western Province on a lecturing and collecting tour, which occupied three months, and in which he delivered 151 addresses and lectures, travelled 2,205 miles, often in very bad roads, visited 170 societies, obtained 1,627 subscribers to the pledge, and 623 for the *Advocate*." He says—

"At no former period in the history of teetotalism in Canada, could it be said—'we are a hundred and twenty thousand strong,' yet this may safely be affirmed now. The influence of so large a body, pledged to entire abstinence from alcoholic drinks, is sensibly felt and pal-

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pably plain; else why, I ask, do those who re-
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 tempts at the final overthrow of the *demon's*
reign—offer a variety of flimsy excuses, objec-
 tions which have been a thousand times refuted,
 and then close by saying, 'It is a good cause,
 I wish it well, but my mind is not yet made up
 to join.' Yes, well may our conquering hosts
 exult, whether retrospectively or prospectively,
 contemplating the work to be accomplished or
 already done. Oh! the multitude of broken
 hearts now bound up—starving, ragged and
 ignorant children now provided for—wretched
 homes made comfortable—ruined characters re-
 gained—shaken constitutions restored—pro-
 strated energies quickened—seared consciences
 convinced—hard hearts melted—many, very
 many who were far off, have been, from a
 change of circumstances and associations effected
 through the adoption of the pledge, brought
 nigh, and are now 'rejoicing in hope of the
 glory of God.' And what a prospect lies be-
 fore us, even 'an open door which no man can
 shut,' nay, nor the 'gates of hell' shall not be
 able to prevail against us while the God of Jacob
 is our trust, and the Lion of the tribe of Judah
 is on our side. I would not be understood to
 say that all our societies are prospering, but I
 do say the majority are. The systematic and
 well executed arrangements of most of them
 produce a two-fold effect: first, the stability of

the members; secondly, augmenting the force; while a few are languishing for want of employing the legitimate and successful means of healthy agitation. The reformation of drunkards still goes on, and a goodly number of them are thoroughly reformed, by the grace of God regenerating their hearts. I believe about 250 drunkards were induced to join at my meetings, and some of them desperate cases. I generally proposed four conditions, upon compliance with which were guaranteed to them, improved circumstances, health of body, and stability, viz.:—

1. Give your name cheerfully.
2. Go straight home, find a secret place, and pray, 'Lord, help me to keep my pledge.'
3. When the appetite craves, drink milk and water mixed, or water only.
4. Always pass on the opposite side from the tavern.

Ignorance prevails to a great extent both with reference to the enormity and extent of the evil of intemperance. I endeavoured to prove it to be an unnatural habit and sin, formed and cherished contrary to the design of our Creator, and with an utter disregard and contempt for pecuniary means, domestic claims, bodily health, peace of conscience! a judgment day!! and a burning hell!!! And further, that few other evils, temporal, physical or moral, but would be easily, naturally, and fearfully aggravated by this evil. It befools the wise, enervates the strong, degrades the noble, desecrates that hallowed shrine of Divinity, *the believer's heart*, outlaws all moral laws, and bids defiance to High

Heaven! Surely hell is its birth-place and the devil its progenitor. 'Fools make a mock at sin,' and no wonder: but how can temperance men treat with levity and indifference, a subject, the transcendant importance of which consists in the fact, that '*drunkenness*' is a *damning sin*.

"It is a cheering fact, that *all the ministers* of the Upper Canada Conference and Episcopal Methodists—a majority of the British Wesleyans, New Connexion and Primitive Methodists, also of the Baptist, Congregational and United Secession Church. Ministers, are teetotalers. A larger number of members of churches are now united with us—the remainder will also, it is to be hoped, join in the course of a short time. A Provincial Convention is highly approved of. A Provincial Union is also recommended to be formed at the Convention, embracing the interests of the whole Province, having a large general committee, and a smaller executive committee, who might publish the *Advocate*, employ a Provincial agent, and if possible obtain Dr. Sewell's plates, to be suspended in every public Institution, Academy, and College in Canada."

"During my tour through the Home District," says another agent, "I have visited thirty-two societies, which embrace 7,256 members; I have travelled 300 miles, delivered 33 addresses, addressed about 6000 persons, and received 427 names to the pledge. Several societies, for the want of efficient lecturers, are declining sadly,

and some have been entirely broken up and deserted; but, I believe, failures have occurred only where the moderation and total abstinence pledges entered into partnership. In the township of Whitby, the Rev. Mr. Thornton's active, able, and efficient exertions, have been eminently successful, and his name is associated with many grateful recollections. The labours of Mr. Lamb, J. Ketchum, the Rev. J. Roaf, the Rev. J. Wilkinson, and others, are appreciated in the country as well as in the city, and their self-sacrificing efforts have accomplished an incalculable amount of good."

1844-5.—A Provincial Temperance Convention, called by the Montreal Society, was held in June last, but the number of societies that reported was only 116 out of nearly 500, and the Delegates were very few. We give the results of these partial reports in the first column below; and in the second, the results as it was estimated they would have stood had all reported full:—

Result of Reports.	Estimated results for the whole Province.
Number of Teetotalers, . . . 37,838	150,000
Voters, 5,175	15,000
Drunkards, 6,262	50,000
Deaths from intemperance } 269	2,000
in a year, }	
Amount of pledges to a } £227	£900
Provincial Union, if } formed,	

One of the chief objects in holding this Convention, was the formation of a Canada Temperance Union; but so great was the difference of opinion on several important points, that the consideration of this business was indefinitely postponed.

The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, in the hope of calling more attention to the Temperance cause than has yet been bestowed upon it, took the liberty of presenting an address to the Governor General, which was very graciously received. In the course of conversation with the Committee, His Excellency made some very valuable statements and remarks, which ought not to be lost. In eulogizing Temperance, and showing the uselessness of intoxicating drinks, his Excellency stated, that "during his residence in India there was not a case of drunkenness amongst the native troops, who in fact used no intoxicating drinks, and yet were remarkable for their health, strength and activity. He was also deeply impressed with the importance of the revolution which the Temperance reformation was calculated to produce in every department of social economy."

The Recording Secretary writes:—

"Well may it be inquired, 'Watchman, what

of the night? In answering this significant question, permit me to offer some general remarks, and make a few strictures. It will be conceded that from my extensive tours, and favourable opportunities of procuring information, I may arrive at safe conjectures concerning our present position. I suppose we are 150,000 strong, organized in 600 societies; of this number, 60,000 are male adults, 52,000 female adults, and 38,000 juveniles, say from five to sixteen years of age. The Pledge adopted by three-fourths of these societies, is the 'Universal Pledge,' or the one published in the *Advocate*. I would recommend that the remaining one-fourth should adopt the same pledge, to secure uniformity, and also the Constitution of the Montreal Temperance Society, which is at once the most concise and comprehensive. The influence of our extensive operations in the teetotal cause is gradually increasing, although it cannot be denied 'We war against a wily foe, whose business is to kill,'—and who at the present time, under the characters of manufacturers, venders, and users, is doing all within the power of avarice, cupidity, and selfishness, to keep his ground and press for victory."

1845-6.—The Report of the Parent Society this year says—

"The want of a travelling agent for the Province has been less felt on account of the praiseworthy zeal of several District and other Asso-

ciations which have employed agents within their respective localities with much vigour and success. Some of these Districts ought to be particularly distinguished, were it not that such mention of them on our part might appear invidious towards others, who have, perhaps unknown to us, been equally faithful.

"The best thanks of the Committee are due to zealous and indefatigable friends in various parts of the country, who have greatly increased the previous lists from their respective localities. In other places again, a lamentable apathy appears to reign. We would respectfully suggest a plan to our country friends which, where it has been adopted, has worked admirably, viz., to obtain the aid of a Committee of *Ladies* in procuring subscribers for the *Advocate*.

"Reports of other societies in Canada, so far as received, have been published in the *Advocate*, stating that nothing of very marked interest has taken place throughout the country, if we except a remarkable revival in Sherbrooke, Canada East, and the rapid rise of the Independent Order of Rechabites, which, so far as it promotes the temperance cause, is deserving of our best wishes.

"Instead of confining ourselves to speaking and writing against the license system and the traffic, we would earnestly recommend that active efforts be made throughout the length and breadth of the country to supersede them by the establishment of temperance houses, the providing

of hot coffee instead of liquor for travellers, the forming of libraries, reading rooms, debating societies, temperance bands and choirs, and many other profitable, or, at all events, unobjectionable, substitutes for tavern-tipping, and nocturnal orgies. At present the giving up of drinking habits leaves a vacuum difficult to be endured, but in the way above suggested the place would be filled up by what is good, and thus all the ground gained, would be permanently retained."

1846-7.—In consequence of the withdrawal from the field of travelling agents, the sustaining and extending of the cause has devolved on local societies and unions, some of which have for limited periods employed lecturers with considerable advantage. The Montreal Report states—

"The grievous apathy on the part of the public, of which we complain, is also the more unaccountable and distressing, inasmuch as the ravages of intemperance have latterly been peculiarly frequent, and the public are more alive to the evils of drinking, than at any former time, though it is melancholy to add that the only efficient remedy—total abstinence—is almost as unpopular as ever.

"Canada, East of Montreal, presents nothing of special interest through the year, with the exception of the continued progress of the Temperance revival in Sherbrooke, which we

rejoice to learn has been followed by a revived state of religion in that quarter.

"*Canada West.*—The following districts have employed travelling agents during the past year with an encouraging measure of success, namely,

Gore, Home and Simcoe, Midland,
Johnstown, Bathurst, Newcastle.

"In March last, a new organization was commenced at Kingston called a '*Bethel Temperance Society*,' for the purpose of improving the moral condition of the sailors on the great Lakes. We have not heard of the results. In Toronto a new Temperance Hall is in course of erection, the corner stone of which was laid on the 5th October last, with much ceremony, and under very favourable circumstances.

"A Ladies' Auxiliary Society was formed in June last, its object being to reclaim the intemperate, and to relieve the necessities of the reformed inebriate. A visiting committee, consisting of fifteen ladies, was appointed, who divided the city into sections, for the purpose of visiting as many families, shops, &c., as possible. Tracts and *Advocates* have been distributed, and conversations held, which we trust will not be altogether unavailing. The ladies report that they are generally well received, although they also meet with much to discourage them."

Mr. Roblin writes—

"In the order of a kind Providence I arrived home on the 5th March, from a tour of four

months through the Newcastle District, as agent in the temperance cause; during which time I had many very interesting meetings, and was ably assisted by many valuable and able advocates on the platform, and succeeded in obtaining 932 names to the pledge, and collected £15 15s. for the *Advocate*. I could have wished for better success; but when we see an under current at work, and that current set in motion by individuals from whom we would expect better things, we are thankful to the giver of all good for the success that has attended the labours of the temperance friends in that district. The societies are in a healthy state, in general; the districts well organized (at least the front Townships); and the friends appear to be determined to give the enemy no quarter until he is driven from society."

1847.—At Quebec, a very numerous meeting was lately held in the Hall of the Assembly, to receive a plan for renewed action in the Temperance cause. The Secretary read the rules, and submitted plans for the future operations of the Society, the main feature of which is the publication and gratuitous distribution of Temperance tracts—the city and suburbs to be divided into wards—and every family to be furnished by visitors appointed for that purpose. The cooperation of the Ladies was earnestly requested

in this work, and it was hoped that their influence would be powerfully exerted in promoting this effort.

The Montreal Juvenile celebration this year was honoured with the presence of the Governor General, who addressed the children in the most encouraging manner.

In the upper part of the Province there appears to be a disposition to effort—especially at Whitby, Toronto, Cobourg, Perth, and some other places of importance. At Niagara a new Temperance paper has made its appearance called the "*Fountain*." The winter season being the most suitable time for effort, it must remain for another opportunity to record the success of the current year.

CHAP. V.

Incidental Benefits arising out of the Temperance Reformation—Hydropathy—Rehabism—Insurance Companies on Temperance principles—Sacramental Wine Question, &c. &c. &c.

HYDROPATHY; OR, HYDROATRIA.

We may here just notice an event which took place in 1842, that may in some measure open the

eyes of the public to their error in rejecting the blessings of cold water, and their continuous resort to artificial and deleterious beverages, as if the liquid element in its natural state was in a great measure unfit for human use. An eminent native of Germany, Priessnitz by name, has introduced, with good effect, the application of cold water in various ways, both internally and externally, as a method of cure of various diseases. Elaborate information of the plan has been brought over into England and America, and published to the community, and now several institutions on the same principle exist, and with equal success. One is established at Markham, C. W.

RECHABISM.

We proceed to notice the progress of a very important movement that has already obtained in all the three Kingdoms in connection with Teetotalism—namely, the institution of Rechabite or Benefit Societies on Teetotal principles. To those acquainted with the social economy of the working classes, it will be known that it is of material importance to the labouring man that he should have a Benefit Fund, to which to resort in case of sickness or other casualties, and also one from

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which his family may draw a small immediate provision in case of his death. This subject has attracted the attention of those concerned in it in Great Britain for a considerable length of time, and Benefit Societies of various kinds have sprung up in all villages and districts of the land. One enormous root of evil, however, in these institutions lay in the prevailing drunkenness of the members; the waste of the Committees through the use of strong drink at their meetings; the impracticability of the drunkard making his regular periodical payments; and all these causes of destruction were rivetted by the circumstance of the publicans for their own interest—finding it expedient to act as the instigators and founders of most of these clubs, to be held at their own houses, where the imperative drinking usages, rules, footings, and customs of the club, rendered the total ruin of the institution in multitudes of cases inevitable. All this fearful mass of evil and confusion has been to a certain extent remedied by the institution of Rechabite Tents, which are Friendly or Benefit Societies called by that name and founded on teetotal principles, and for the use of teetotalers alone; and the breaking of the teetotal pledge and abandonment of its



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principle incurs the loss of the privilege of Rechabism in any Tent and a forfeiture of what pecuniary advances may have been made. And as pecuniary advantage of a permanent nature is thus interwoven with teetotalism, over and besides the other benefits incident to teetotal practice, it is evident that considerable stability and security is thus added to the national temperance cause.

A few teetotalers, in Salford, thus first united together, and formed a kind of Teetotal Benefit Society; but as it was desirable soon to extend the benefit of such Associations to other places, it was determined, in 1835, to establish a National Society, on the mutual and provident principles of the various Secret Orders, but free from all the evil consequences necessarily arising from their being connected with public houses as well as from the drinking habits of their members. The superiority of an institution like the *Independent Order of Rechabites* over every other similar Association, the members of which are addicted to the prevailing drinking habits, and whose funds must consequently be most heavily taxed for the relief of sickness resulting from the free use of intoxicating liquors, and the expenses of funerals

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incurred so frequently by the untimely deaths of drunkards, is at once apparent. Then the advantages secured to this Association in the shape of attention and relief in sickness, the enjoyment of brotherly regard at periods when most needed, and the consciousness that the widow and orphan will enjoy the fraternal affection of the Brotherhood, are strong inducements to many to unite in it.

LIFE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.

Another highly important institution in connection with Teetotalism has been established. We refer to the United Kingdom Temperance Provident Institution for mutual assurance of lives, annuities for old age, endowments for children, and deposits of money to accumulate as in the Savings' Banks. This Society is enrolled under Act of Parliament. As the value of teetotal life is greater than that of ordinary life, it has been judged proper to take advantage of that circumstance and to institute the above named Society for the exclusive benefit of those who abstain from alcoholic liquors, and who, in consequence, may be fairly presumed to have the means of availing themselves of its benefits.

The Association has been established under the most respectable patronage, and with an efficient Board of Directors. The sixth Annual Report of this institution shows an increase of no less than thirty per cent., both in the renewed premiums, and in those of new members. The claims by death during the financial year, have been only three, amounting to the small sum of £140; three other claims have since been reported, amounting to £400; but the total is still under that of last year. So great a difference in the rate of mortality between this and all other offices, during a space of six years, is a strong testimony to the superiority of teetotal lives, which was acknowledged by the recent "World's Convention," and entitles this institution to the cordial support of all the friends of temperance and of science. It is also manifest that this institution will form a security and bulwark to teetotalers in like manner, as the Rechabite Societies have done.

A merchant says, "About nine years ago, Mr. Delavan waited upon some Insurance Companies in New York, and a general agreement was established amongst us, to return 5 per cent. of the premium on vessel and cargo, at the comple-

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tion of the voyage, in cases when vessels were sailed on Temperance principles. The working of this plan has been, that ship-owners and ship-masters have been generally induced to conduct their vessels on Temperance principles, and a great improvement is manifest in our seamen and shipping. By adding up the dividends we have paid for the last eight years (the period in which the measure has been generally adopted), I find they amount to upwards of 220 per cent., or an average of about 27 per cent. per annum."

The largest ship-owners in Liverpool, Messrs. Brocklebanks, have already adopted the principle in all their vessels. The intercourse of Liverpool with the United States, and the manifest superiority of the Americans over the British in the management of their vessels, chiefly growing out of the progress of the Temperance reformation amongst the former, cannot fail, sooner or later, to have its effect on the latter.

SACRAMENTAL WINES.

The agitation of the teetotal question has given birth to what is denominated the Sacramental Wine question. A considerable number of individuals and congregations have adopted the

view, that it is both unscriptural and inexpedient to use alcoholic wine in the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. There are others also who consider that it is peculiarly improper for reformed drunkards to take the Sacrament in highly brandied wines and intoxicating liquor; and cases of the fatal danger of this practice have so frequently occurred, as to have made the change to the genuine "fruit of the vine" extremely desirable in the view of many thinking persons.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

An American paper of late date says, "We have quite a variety of temperance societies, some of which combine benefits in case of sickness and death with total abstinence. There are Sons of Temperance, Daughters of Temperance, Temples of Honour, Washingtonians, and a host of others; and last, though not least, the coloured people are coming to the rescue, and are forming societies with the agreeable appellation of Brothers of the Fountain.

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...ated 11 societies, pro-
lated a large quantity of temperance tracts and
Advocates. I found it extremely hard to induce
moderationists to give up their *brandied* wines,
home-brewed beer, and cider. Many persons
in the townships are making drunkards without
license. This outrage upon the laws must not
be allowed. Where in former days in the
County of Stanstead were 27 distilleries and
breweries, there is now but *one*, and that con-
ducted by a *Christian*.! In another place, a
member of a church keeps a tavern."



